

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-518

James R. Thomas House

185 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

Between 1864 and 1878

Private

The vernacular dwelling at 185 Green Street is believed to have been constructed between 1864 and 1878, as documented by the Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* and the G.M. Hopkins *Map of the City of Annapolis*. During this period, the property was owned by James R. Thomas, whose heirs retained ownership until 1912. Twentieth-century owners of 185 Green Street often defaulted on the mortgages, forcing the property to be sold at public auction. It was traditionally used as rental property until 1995, when the house was substantially renovated after having been condemned. Materials predating the construction of the house between 1864 and 1878 were identified on the interior, possibly having been reused from the late-eighteenth-century dwelling that existed on the property when William Biggs leased it in 1784.

The two-and-a-half-story house has a side-passage, double-pile plan. It stands two stories in height on a three-course American-bond brick foundation. Portions of the foundation are exposed along the southeast elevation fronting on Green Street. The brick has been parged, although the masonry cladding is spalling. The wood-frame structure is clad in German siding with corner boards. It has a side-gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal with a boxed cornice and ogee bed molding along the façade. The gable ends have a narrow raked cornice. An interior-side brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the southeastern slope of the roof on the northeast elevation. A taller brick chimney with a single chimney pot projects from the northwestern slope of the roof on the northeast elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic James R. Thomas House
other William Biggs House (possibly site of)

2. Location

street and number 185 Green Street not for publication
city, town Annapolis vicinity
county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Barbara and Thomas J. Kenney
street and number 185 Green Street telephone
city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 17095 folio 361
city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 781 tax ID number 04518995

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1	0
Total	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
1

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-518

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The single-family dwelling at 185 Green Street was constructed between 1864 and 1878, with detailing and a form indicative of the Federal style of architecture. The two-and-a-half-story house has a side-passage, double-pile plan. It stands two stories in height on a three-course American-bond brick foundation. Portions of the foundation are exposed along the southeast elevation fronting on Green Street. The brick has been parged, although the masonry cladding is spalling. The wood-frame structure is clad in German siding with corner boards. It has a side-gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal with a boxed cornice and ogee bed molding along the façade. The gable ends have a narrow raked cornice. An interior-side brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the southeastern slope of the roof on the northeast elevation. A taller brick chimney with a single chimney pot projects from the northwestern slope of the roof on the northeast elevation.¹

According to the Hopkins and *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, the building appears to have been one of a pair of twin dwellings. The abutting dwelling, at what is now 187 Green Street, was two stories in height with a two-story ell. It was razed by July 1897, when the present twin dwellings were constructed at 187-189 Green Street (AA-519). These new buildings were set back slightly from Green Street with full-width front porches. Consequently, the northeast elevation of 185 Green Street was reinforced at the foundation level and clad in German siding on the upper stories. As noted on the 1885 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map, the building had a one-story ell in the northernmost bay of the northwest elevation. The ell was enlarged in depth by April 1903 and an open one-story porch was added to the westernmost bay of the northwest elevation. The open porch was removed by 1921, replaced with a two-story L-shaped addition that was open on the first story. A photograph in the Historic District Commission files indicated the second-story addition was supported by rock-faced concrete blocks and the entire structure was clad in asbestos shingles. Further, the double-hung windows held 1/1 replacement sash. In 1995, this second porch addition was removed and replaced by a three-sided bay with a shed-roofed second story. Additionally, a balustraded deck was created on the roof of the one-story ell. To allow for a reconfiguration of an interior stair, the second-story window opening on the southwest elevation was moved to the south a half bay.

Setting

The dwelling fronts directly on Green Street with a wrought-iron gate located at the end of the herringbone brick walkway along the southwest side of the property. A wrought-iron metal fence, located on the adjacent lot, edges the property on the southwest side, terminating at the eastern corner of the wood-frame house at 183 Green Street (AA-517). The rear yard is predominately paved with bricks, edged by small garden beds along the northwest and northeast sides. A tall wooden fence with a gate in the western end borders the northwest and northeast sides of the property.

Exterior

The façade facing southeast on Green Street is three bays wide. It is symmetrically fenestrated, although the openings are unequally spaced, creating a wider bay in the easternmost side of the elevation. This 18-inch bay, to the east of the inboard, is the result of the razing of the eastern twin dwelling (originally 187 Green Street) of this structure, requiring reinforcement of the former party wall. Despite the additional bay, the façade of the dwelling is still not equally fenestrated. The single-leaf entry in the southernmost bay has a six-paneled replacement door with a 1-½ torus-molded surround and projecting 2-inch-wide fillet lintel cap. The window openings have replacement 6/6 wood-sash. Symmetrically placed on the second story are three standard-sized 6/6 replacement wood-sash windows. The window openings have 1-½ torus-molded surrounds, projecting 2-inch-wide fillet lintel caps, wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters with shutter dogs, all of which are replacement materials. The front-gabled dormer at the center of the roof has a 6/6 window framed by a square-edged surround. The dormer has an ogee-molded pediment and standing-seam metal cheeks.

¹ The chimney stack is present on the interior of the dwelling; however, its association with 187 Green Street (AA-519) has not been fully determined. The cap, which has been reconstructed, appears to rise to the ridge of the roof at 187 Green Street.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The southwest elevation is asymmetrically fenestrated, with a single window opening on each of the stories. The windows have 6/6 sash with 1-½ torus-molded surrounds, projecting 2-inch-wide fillet lintel caps, wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters with shutter dogs.

The northwest elevation is visible on the second story over the one-story ell. It has a single 6/6 window with 1-½ torus-molded surround, projecting 2-inch-wide fillet lintel cap, and wood sill. The front-gabled dormer at the center of the roof has a 6/6 window framed by a square-edged surround. The dormer has an ogee-molded pediment and standing-seam metal cheeks. The northeast elevation has no fenestration.

The rear of the dwelling is currently composed of a one-story three-sided bay that wraps around the western corner of the structure. Set on a raised parged foundation, the 1995 bay is pierced on all three sides by paired six-light casement windows. The openings have 3-inch square-edged surrounds and Tuscan pilasters reading as mullions. Recessed panels ornament the aprons of the openings under the narrow wood sills. The cornice of the addition has narrow ogee molding at the base and cap of the frieze. The second story of the addition is constructed of wood frame clad in German siding with corner boards. The addition is square in plan, overhanging the canted bay on the first story. It has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal with an overhanging boxed cornice on the southwest elevation and a raked cornice on the northwest elevation. The southwest elevation of the second-story addition is pierced by a single opening, holding a 2/2 window with 1-½ square-edged surround, flat lintel, and wood sill. There are no openings on the northwest elevation of the second-story addition.

The one-story ell is originally to the structure; however, it was enlarged by April 1903. Set on a parged foundation, the ell has a flat roof that was altered in 1995 to provide a deck. It is framed with a wooden balustrade with square newel posts. A single-leaf multi-light wood door provides access to the deck from the second floor of the house. A narrow boxed cornice edges the northwest elevation of the ell, which is clad in German siding with corner boards. The southwest elevation has one 6/6 window that illuminates the modern kitchen. The opening has a narrow square-edged surround with a molded back band and operable louvered wood shutters. A double-leaf entry with two ten-light French doors of wood pierce the northwest elevation of the ell. The opening has a narrow square-edged surround with a molded back band.

Interior

The interior of the single-family dwelling has been substantially altered, a result of the building's use as a rental property and vacancy in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The interior renovation occurred in 1993 and 1994. Presently, the house has an altered side-passage, double-pile plan augmented by the addition of a canted bay in the west corner and a rectangular ell. Despite the alterations, elements of the original plan are discernable, including the side-passage hall, interior dividing wall, the end wall of the main block, and original exterior cladding materials.

The first floor has three-inch-wide replacement floor boards in the southeast parlor and side-passage hall. The floor boards in the northwest parlor are two-and-a-quarter inches wide. Ghosting is visible along the base board on the northwest wall of the southeast parlor. The walls are covered in drywall, edged by a four-inch-high replacement base board with an ogee cap and quadrant base shoe. The windows and entry openings have two-inch-wide replacement surrounds with a shallow ogee profile, typical of stock trim. The window aprons have a similar shallow ogee-molded profile. The replacement doors have six panels. A six-paneled double-leaf door set on a metal track slides from the interior dividing wall between the southeast and northwest parlors. This dividing wall is ten-and-a-quarter inches thick. A partially exposed supporting beam is located directly above the entry opening between the parlors. The beam is six inches wide with torus-molded edges and cavetto molding at the top. An enclosed quarter-turn stair in the western end of the side-passage hall provides access to the basement under the main block. The stair marks the possible location of the original stair to the second floor, although no physical evidence was discovered to support this thesis other than the original plan.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

A projecting chimney breast on the northeast wall of the southeast parlor has a replacement wood mantel. The opening has a brick hearth and face with splayed jack-arched lintel. The mantel is fifty-eight inches wide and fifty-two inches high. The recessed mantel has square-edged surrounds with an applied ogee molding and interior torus molding. Above the plain architrave, the mantel shelf has an ogee, bowtell, and fillet profile with ogee and reeded bed molding. Built-in shelves and cabinets with ogee crown molding have been added to either side of the chimney breast.

The chimney breast in the northwest parlor is located in the eastern corner, adjacent to a square chimney stack that rises along the northeast wall. The oversized mantel is fifty-eight inches high and seventy-one inches wide with a stepped brick hearth and brick face. The applied wood surround has Tuscan pilasters with a segmentally arched architrave. The projecting shelf has a bowtell profile with ogee and fillet molding. Evidence of the corner chimney breast is not visible in the basement or the second floor, suggesting the flue connects with the adjacent chimney stack. The chimney stack has two round holes, now infilled, for stoves. The fireplace has been converted to gas.

The stair to the second floor is located along the southwest wall of the northwest parlor. The added stair has a quarter-flight plan with two square starter steps that read more like landings. The open stair has a turned main newel with a ball cap, molded rail, and round tapered balusters set on square plinths. The molded wall stringer mimics the rise and tread of the stairs. The stair stringer has a diagonally placed ogee-molded profile. The lowest of the starter steps abuts a portion of the original exterior wall of the main block. The once-exterior wall has been largely removed, creating a single space between the northwest parlor and ell. A half-bath was added in the eastern corner of the ell. The southeast wall of the bath retains the beaded clapboard siding that clad the exterior of the structure. The boards measure thirteen inches wide, including the torus-molded bead. The corner board is visible, also finished with a torus-molded bead. Hand-made rosehead nails are present in the clapboard. The addition of the canted bay in the west corner of the structure provides a dining space adjacent to the kitchen in the ell. The kitchen has modern appliances and cabinets. A pantry is located along the northeast wall, abutting the half-bath.

The second floor of the building has ornamentation similar to that of the first floor, a result of the interior renovation. There are two bedrooms with added closets and a full bath. The floor boards are three inches wide with a four-inch-high replacement base board with an ogee cap and quadrant base shoe. The windows and entry openings have two-inch-wide replacement surrounds with a shallow ogee profile, typical of stock trim. The window aprons have a similar shallow ogee-molded profile. The replacement doors have six panels. The stair has turned landing newels with ball caps and square plinths. The round tapered balusters are set on square plinths and support a square rail. The open stair continues with a straight-flight to the third floor. Access to the roof deck on the ell is through a fifteen-light French door. Because the opening is reached by four steps, it appears to have originally been a window opening. Closet space with double-leaf six-paneled doors has been added to either side of the projecting chimney breast on the northeast wall of the southeast bedroom. No ghosting of the fireplace opening is visible.

The third floor is a finished space, providing a single room. Carpeted, the space has a four-inch-high replacement base board with an ogee cap and quadrant base shoe. The windows have two-inch-wide replacement surrounds with a shallow ogee profile, typical of stock trim. The window aprons have a similar shallow ogee-molded profile.

The basement contains two spaces under the main block. The walls expose the three-course American-bond bricks of the foundation with brick buttresses. The northwest room is partially finished with a quarter-turn stair along the southwest wall, which has notches for beams in the brick that indicate the stair was added. Like the stair on the first floor, it is finished with a turned newel post with ball cap, molded rail, and round tapered balusters set on square plinths. The supporting beams, which are not aligned with those of the southeast room, present circular saw marks, pit-saw marks, and hand-hewn marks. Evidence that the beams are reused is also supported by the mortis holes and tenons that do not align. It has a poured concrete floor. A single-leaf opening with a four-paneled

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

wood door provides access to the southeast room. This room is unfinished, filled with mounds of dirt. Evidence of the reinforcement of the former party wall between 185 and 187 Green Street is visible on the northeastern wall in the southeast room. The ceiling has the exposed beams (3-½ inches by 6 inches) with a hand-hewn supporting beam that is eleven inches high and seven inches wide. Roman numeral scribe marks are visible on some of the beams, many which have been sistered to provide additional support. Concrete-block posts have been added as additional support. An opening in the ceiling at the northwest corner of the room indicates the location of a ladder or winder stair to the basement. Originally finishing the parlors above, nine-inch-wide flooring is visible above the beams, while four-and-a-third-inch floorboards are visible above the beams for the side-passage.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-518

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates c 1784; 1864-1878; 1995

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c 1784; 1864-1878; 1995

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The vernacular dwelling at 185 Green Street is believed to have been constructed between 1864 and 1878, as documented by the Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* and the G.M. Hopkins *Map of the City of Annapolis*. During this period, the property was owned by James R. Thomas, whose heirs retained ownership until 1912. Twentieth-century owners of 185 Green Street often defaulted on the mortgages, forcing the property to be sold at public auction. It was traditionally used as rental property until 1995, when the house was substantially renovated after having been condemned. Materials predating the construction of the house between 1864 and 1878 were identified on the interior, possibly having been reused from the late-eighteenth-century dwelling that existed on the property when William Biggs leased it in 1784.

HISTORY

LOT 28

The property on which 185 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 28, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street southeasterly mid-block along Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.² Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.³ Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 28 to Dr. Charles Carroll.⁴ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

² Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

³ Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

⁴ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."⁵

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."⁶ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁷ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."⁸ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁹ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.¹⁰ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁵ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁶ Risjord, p. 64.

⁷ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁸ Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁹ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

¹⁰ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹¹

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹² Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 28, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹³ Denoted as part of "Area K," the property at 185 Green Street was leased to Williams Biggs for 99 years. Biggs was to pay £70 annually for the lot, £46.13.4 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £23.6.8 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 190 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending 81 along Main Street to the end of Biggs's store. Unlike the other leases granted by Maccubbin Carroll on Green Street, the lease for Area K did not require Biggs to improve the lot within three years of the agreement. Rather, Biggs was to "sufficiently repair, support, and keep whatever buildings are already or shall hereafter be erected on the premises hereby devised or any part thereof..."¹⁴

¹¹ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹² Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹³ Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

¹⁴ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 2, Folio 89 (October 25, 1784).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

Within four years of the lease agreement, William Biggs obtains a mortgage from Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn. The mortgage was to pay Biggs's debts to a Baltimore merchant, and included as collateral part of the lot leased from Maccubbin Carroll in 1784 Negroes, and a billiard table. Unable to pay the mortgage, Biggs was forced to forfeit his Green Street property in 1788. James Williams was appointed trustee and advertised the sale of the real and personal estate in the *Maryland Gazette*. The announcement outlined the items, including a "valuable lot on lease, 80 feet fronting on Church [Main] Street and 180 feet on Green Street, now occupied by William Biggs and Simon Retallick with a 65-foot dwelling and storehouse on Church [Main] Street with kitchen, etc., and one dwelling on Green Street (26 feet front) with kitchen; plus Negroes, furniture, merchandise, etc."¹⁵

In 1789, Williams assumed the mortgage from Quynn and Fairbairn. He continued to own the lease with Biggs. In April 1795, the *Maryland Gazette* advertised the sale of a two-story frame house and lot on Green Street, which was the property of William Biggs of Chestertown, and now in possession of William Taylor, wheelwright. The house measured 26 feet with and 31 feet deep on a lot that was 25 feet by 70 feet. The ground rent was £8.2.5 annually.¹⁶ When Biggs was unable to sell the lease agreement, it was reclaimed by Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll in May 1796. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048. One of the houses was described as "one story old dwelling, part frame part brick 64 by 32, with two one story frame wings 16 by 12 in bad repair." Believed to be Area K, this property was assessed at \$200 with John Bond, Thomas Brewer, and William Goodman as tenants.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.¹⁷

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, (and later Montgomery County, Maryland) were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was

¹⁵ Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 128.

¹⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, April 23, 1795.

¹⁷ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.¹⁸

Although Mason had obtained title to the property at 185 Green Street in 1815, he did not immediately sell it, as was his custom on the southwestern part of Green Street. Area K was subdivided, with a portion of it sold to William Goodman. The tract at 185 Green Street was conveyed to tailor William Coe in December 1820. The deed indicated the lot fronted "twenty three or twenty four and a half feet on Green Street and running back from the said street to the southwest corner of the Gideon Whites lot estimated about one hundred and thirty feet..."¹⁹ White had possession of "Area L," which extended from 113 Main Street (AA-542) to the edge of Area J (now 183 Green Street, AA-517).

With the death of William Coe, the property was transferred by his heirs to Hope H. Slater of Baltimore City. She retained ownership until November 25, 1837, selling it to John Thomas E. Burly for \$350. The purchase price does suggest the lot was improved at the time of the sale. Further, the *Coast and Geodetic Survey* of Annapolis in 1844 does indicate the property on the north side of Green Street from Main Street was improved, possibly to the tract now known as 185 Green Street.

In November 1844, Samuel Hanson and Henrietta Hanson became the owners of 185 Green Street. The couple paid \$225 for the property, which included a house. The 1840 United States Census Records indicate that Hanson was a free African American. He lived in the City of Annapolis with his wife, son, and three daughters, all of whom were free African American. The 1849 Real and Personal Property Assessments, which did not include Samuel Hanson, valued the holdings of Henrietta M. Hanson at \$400.

According to the Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission's publication, "African-American Heritage in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County," during the nineteenth century, African Americans comprised one-third of the population of Annapolis. Prior to the Civil War (1861-1865), Maryland had more free blacks than any other state, approximately 43%. About four hundred of the city's 4,000 inhabitants were free blacks and forty of those, such as Samuel Hanson, owned real property.²⁰

Building History

In June 1853, John Ridout, Sr. was appointed as trustee for Samuel Hanson, who appears to have died prior to 1849. Ridout sold the property for \$406 to James R. Thomas. The *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, by Edward Sachse circa 1858 and reprinted in circa 1864, suggests the property owned by Thomas at 185 Green Street was improved by two-story building covered by a front-gabled roof. The G.M. Hopkins *Map of the City of Annapolis* documents that the property at 185 Green Street was improved by a square structure with a rear ell on the northern end of the northwest elevation in 1878. A structure with a similar plan was attached at what is now 187 Green Street (AA-519), suggesting the buildings were twin dwellings. This thesis is supported by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps from 1885 to just prior to 1897. Further, the northeast brick foundation wall that is exposed in the basement of the structure has been reinforced, suggesting it originally was an interior party wall. The shape of the roof is not discernable from the Hopkins map or the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps. However, the current building on the site has a side-gabled roof, rather than the front gable roof depicted in the Sachse illustration. The footprint of the structure noted on the Hopkins map does mimic that of the current building as it stood in the late nineteenth century. Thus, it appears based on the maps, physical evidence, and deeds of sale, that the current building at 185 Green Street was constructed between 1864, the date of the Sachse reprint, and 1878, when the Hopkins map was produced.

¹⁸ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁹ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 7, Folio 524 (December 6, 1820).

²⁰ Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, "African-Americans Heritage in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County," Brochure.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Yet, it should be noted that materials predating the construction of the house between 1864 and 1878 were identified. This includes the three-course American-bond bricks of the foundation with brick buttresses, exposed supporting beams in the basement with pit-saw and hand-hewn marks, Roman numeral scribe marks on some of the beams, and the beaded clapboard siding that is left exposed in the half-bath on the first floor. The clapboards measure thirteen inches wide, including the torus-molded bead. The corner board is visible, also finished with a torus-molded bead. Hand-made rosehead nails are present in the clapboard. It is possible that these materials, the majority of which are located in the basement, were reused during the construction of the present dwelling between 1864 and 1878. It is also possible that the dwelling dates to the late eighteenth century, but because of extensive renovations it is difficult to determine how much of that structure is intact.

The 1880 census documents that Ann Thomas, the widow of James R. Thomas, was keeping house with her two daughters, son, and two grandchildren. Ann Thomas died in 1884. In the summer of 1885, James Revell and S. Thomas McCullough were appointed as trustees to transfer ownership to Georgeanna Thomas Bush. She paid \$875 for the property, which was "improved by a two story and attic dwelling house #10."²¹ The property, measuring 25 feet by 132 feet, was assessed in 1890 at \$373 with one frame dwelling valued at \$400. Georgeanna Thomas was married to Henry H. Bush as the time of the transfer, but later married John Jarvis. Jarvis, who had also been married previously, was a drummer and later a mail carrier at the United States Naval Academy. The 1900 and 1910 census records that the Jarvis family continued to reside at 185 Green Street at the turn of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, they were unable to repay the mortgage on the property and were forced to sell their home in 1912 for \$1,550. It was purchased by William Martin Brady, who was a bachelor.

In 1916, Harry C. Brown purchased 185 Green Street for \$250. A civil engineer at an ice plant, Brown was born in Cockeysville, Maryland about 1877. He eventually was a fireman at St. John's College and state watchman. Brown occupied the dwelling with his family, including wife, Carvilla, and their five children. The census records for 1930 document that the property was valued at \$2,000, which is slightly lower than most of the improvements on Green Street.

The Browns sold the house at 185 Green Street in 1930 to M. Alcade Sarles and Julia J. Sarles. They retained ownership for just six years, selling in October of 1936 to Rosa Maggio. The daughter of Sicilian-born Rosario Maggio, who owned a night club and bowling alley in Annapolis, Rosa Maggio was married to Dominick Charles DiStefano. The city directory records that the house on Green Street was used as rental property by Maggio. In 1954, the directory notes that Joseph A. Poland was leasing the dwelling at 185 Green Street, while Joseph Maggio lived at 185-½ Green Street. The structure at 185-½ Green Street was located at the rear of the lot, attached to the southwest elevation of 113-115 Main Street (AA-542). It is depicted on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps as a two-story structure of cinder block with an overhanging second story on the southeast elevation.

Maggio and her children, who had obtained an undivided interest in the property in 1955, obtained a mortgage from Edward J. and Sophie Kramer in December 1965. Within two years, they defaulted on the mortgage and the property was offered at public sale. The announcement for the sale indicated the main block of the dwelling provided two apartments and the rear structure was a single rental unit. Edward J. and Sophie Kramer purchased the property, which included 109-111 Main Street (AA-539), property on the south side of Main Street, and 185 Green Street. The sale price was \$15,000. The city directory documents that the Green Street dwellings were used as rental property, although 185-½ Green Street was often listed as vacant.

In February and September 1991, the City of Annapolis Bureau of Inspections and Permits declared the building unsafe and condemned it. Minimal interior and exterior renovations were undertaken, including the replacement of windows. The Kramer family, which had established the Kramer Family Limited Partnership as the holding company for their real estate, sold 185 Green

²¹ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 26, Folio 226 (July 20, 1885).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

Street in January 1995 to Stephen D. and Renee B. Sanders. The deed included a correction in the boundary and a three-foot fire emergency easement from the rear of 113-115 Main Street.

While the Sanders owned the property, the house was extensively renovated on the interior and exterior. This included replacement of the exterior cladding, replacement of the main entry door, and addition of louvered shutters. In 1995, the second porch addition on the northwest elevation was removed and replaced by a three-sided bay with a shed-roofed second story. Additionally, a balustraded deck was created on the roof of the one-story ell. To allow for a reconfiguration of an interior stair, the second-story window opening on the southwest elevation was moved to the south a half bay.

In October 2001, the Sanders sold the house to Steven James Ploof. Thomas J. and Barbara Kenney purchased the property in November 2005 from Steven and Jacqueline Ploof, who had moved to the adjacent Retallick-Brewer House at 183 Green Street (AA-518). The Kenneys currently owner and occupy the dwelling at 185 Green Street.

Chain of Title for 185 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
October 25, 1784:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to William Biggs Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 89
January 14, 1788:	William Biggs mortgages to Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 3 Folio 204
July 28, 1789:	Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn to James Williams Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 4 Folio 332
May 27, 1796:	William Biggs and James Williams to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll Release of lease Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 8 Folio 206

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
December 6, 1820:	Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason to William Coe Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 7 Folio 524
Circa 1835:	Heirs of William Coe to Hope H. Slater
November 25, 1837:	Hope H. Slater to John Thomas E. Burly Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 22 Folio 313
November 8, 1844:	John Thomas E. Burly to Samuel and Henrietta Hanson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 25 Folio 485
June 28, 1853:	John Ridout, Sr. Trustee for Samuel Hanson, to James R. Thomas Chancery Court Case: John Ridout and Samuel Ridout versus Rinaldo Brogden (April 11, 1851) Estate Number 981 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 2 Folio 298
July 20, 1885:	James Revell and S. Thomas McCullough, Trustees for James R. Thomas, to Georgeanna Bush, wife of Henry H. Bush, and later John Jarvis Circuit Court Records: Henry Bush versus Frank Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 26 Folio 226
November 27, 1906:	Georgeanna Bush mortgage to Nicholas H. Green, Trustee for the estate of Edward Powers Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 5 Folio 101
November 12, 1912:	Nicholas H. Green, Trustee for the estate of Edward Powers, who held mortgage that was defaulted, to William Martin Brady Equity Case #3647 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 94 Folio 491
December 14, 1916:	William Martin Brady to Harry C. Brown Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 126 Folio 320

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

December 29, 1930:	Harry C. and Carvilla M. Brown, and Annapolis Eastport Building Association of the City of Annapolis, to M. Alcade Sarles and Julia J. Sarles Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FSR 78 Folio 459
October 8, 1936:	M. Alcade Sarles and Julia J. Sarles to Rosa Maggio Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 154 Folio 591
October 27, 1955:	Rose M. DiStefano (nee Maggio) and Dominick G. DiStefano to R. Harry Maggio and Joseph Maggio Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GTC 976 Folio 268
December 28, 1965:	R. Harry J. Maggio, Geraldine Maggio, Joseph J. and Patricia A. Maggio, Rosa Maggio, widow, mortgage to Edward J. and Sophie Kramer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber LNP 1935 Folio 110
April 15, 1967:	Morris Tuck, attorney for defaulted mortgage, to Edward J. Kramer and Sophie Kramer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber LNP 2071 Folio 305
December 21, 1991:	Beverly Kramer Zaino, personal representative for Sophie Kramer Roth, to Beverly Kramer Zaino, Arline Kramer Rosenberg, and Marjorie Kramer Freedenberg Estate #22537 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 5928 Folio 296
December 4, 1994:	Beverly Kramer Zaino and Marjorie Kramer Freedenberg, and Morris Rosenberg, Robin Mintz and Marcia Rosenberg, Trustees for Arline Kramer Rosenberg Residuary Trust, to Kramer Family Limited Partnership Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 6921 Folio 72
January 24, 1995:	Kramer Family Limited Partnership to Stephen D. Sanders and Renee B. Sanders Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 6921 Folio 80
October 24, 2001:	Stephen D. Sanders and Renee B. Sanders, and Ricky J. Schwartzberg (held mortgage), to Steven James Ploof Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 10847 Folio 350

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-518

James R. Thomas House, 185 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

August 10, 2004:

Steven James Ploof to Steven James Ploof and Jacqueline Reid Ploof
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 15593 Folio 220

November 8, 2005:

Steven James Ploof and Jacqueline Reid Ploof to Thomas J. and Barbara Kenney
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 17095 Folio 361

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-518

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.
Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.039
Acreage of historical setting 0.039
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 185 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 781 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction sometime between 1864 and 1878. A two-story structure existed on this property by 1784.

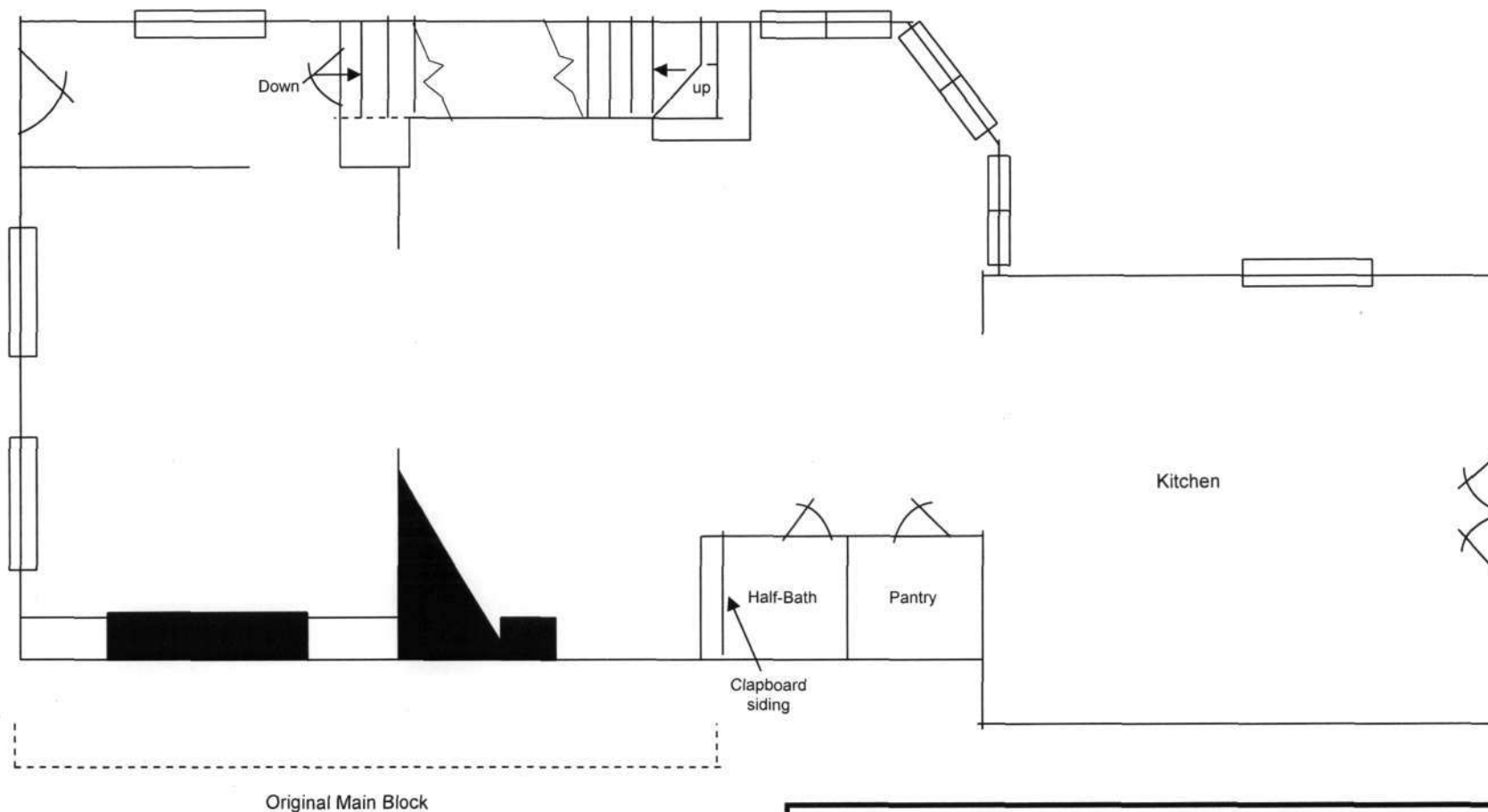
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



Resource Sketch Map, First Floor
AA-518
185 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland



not to scale

EHT Traceries
July 2006

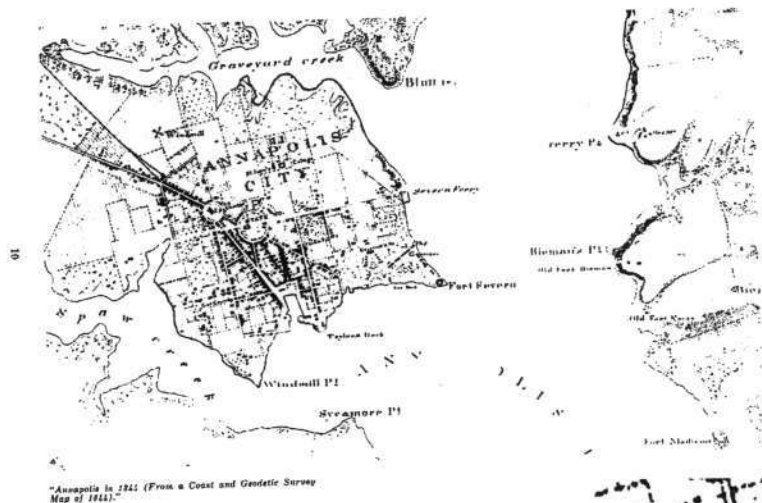


City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



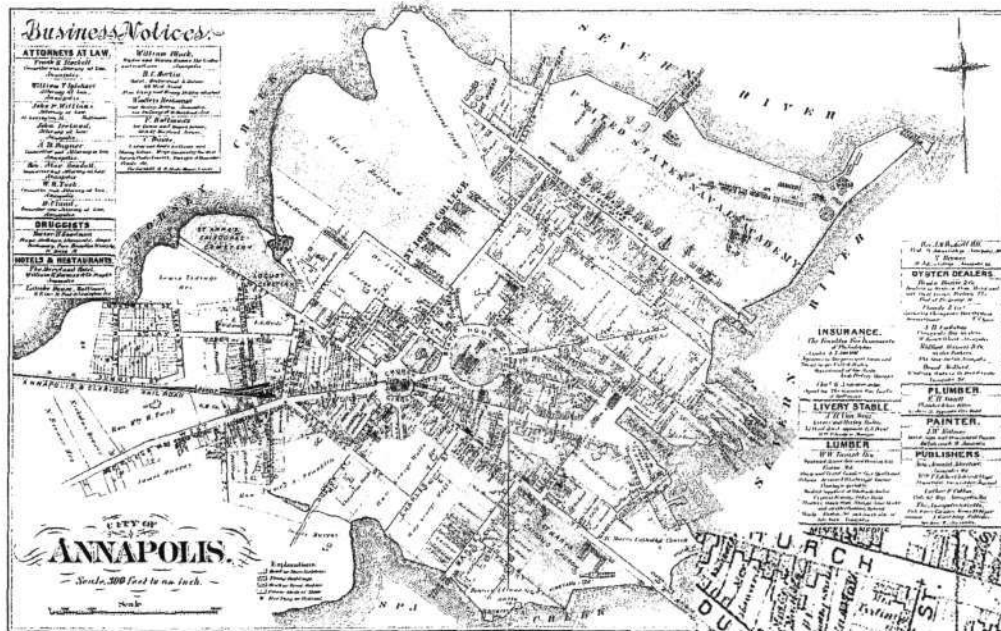
City of Annapolis

Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



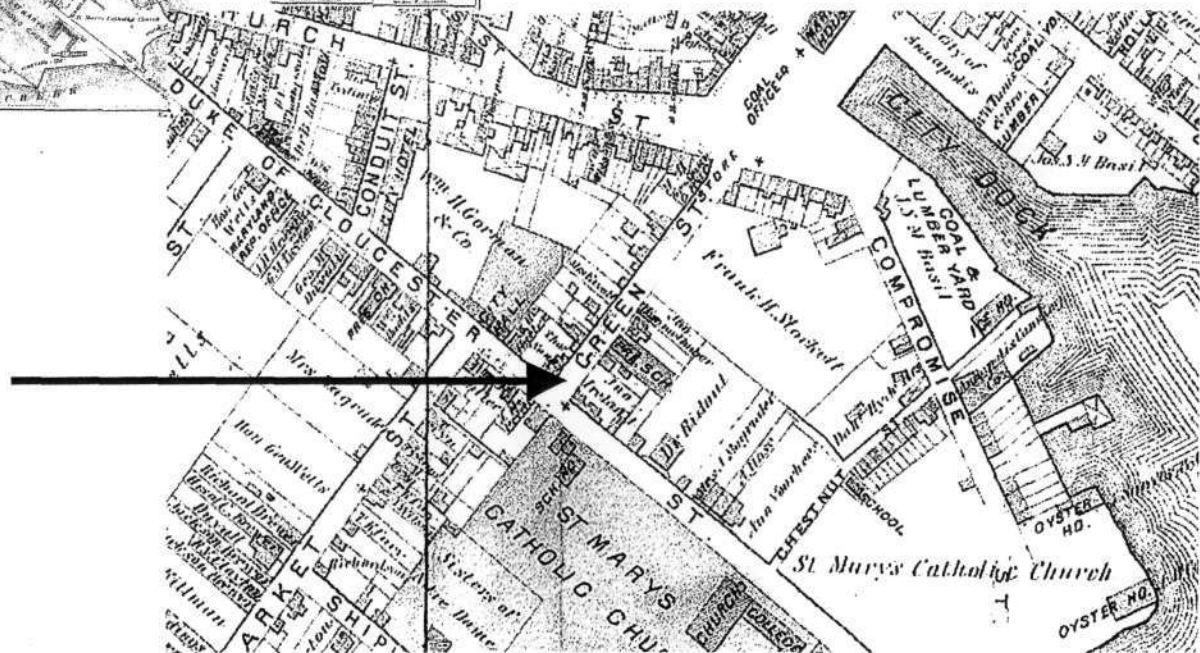
Green Street



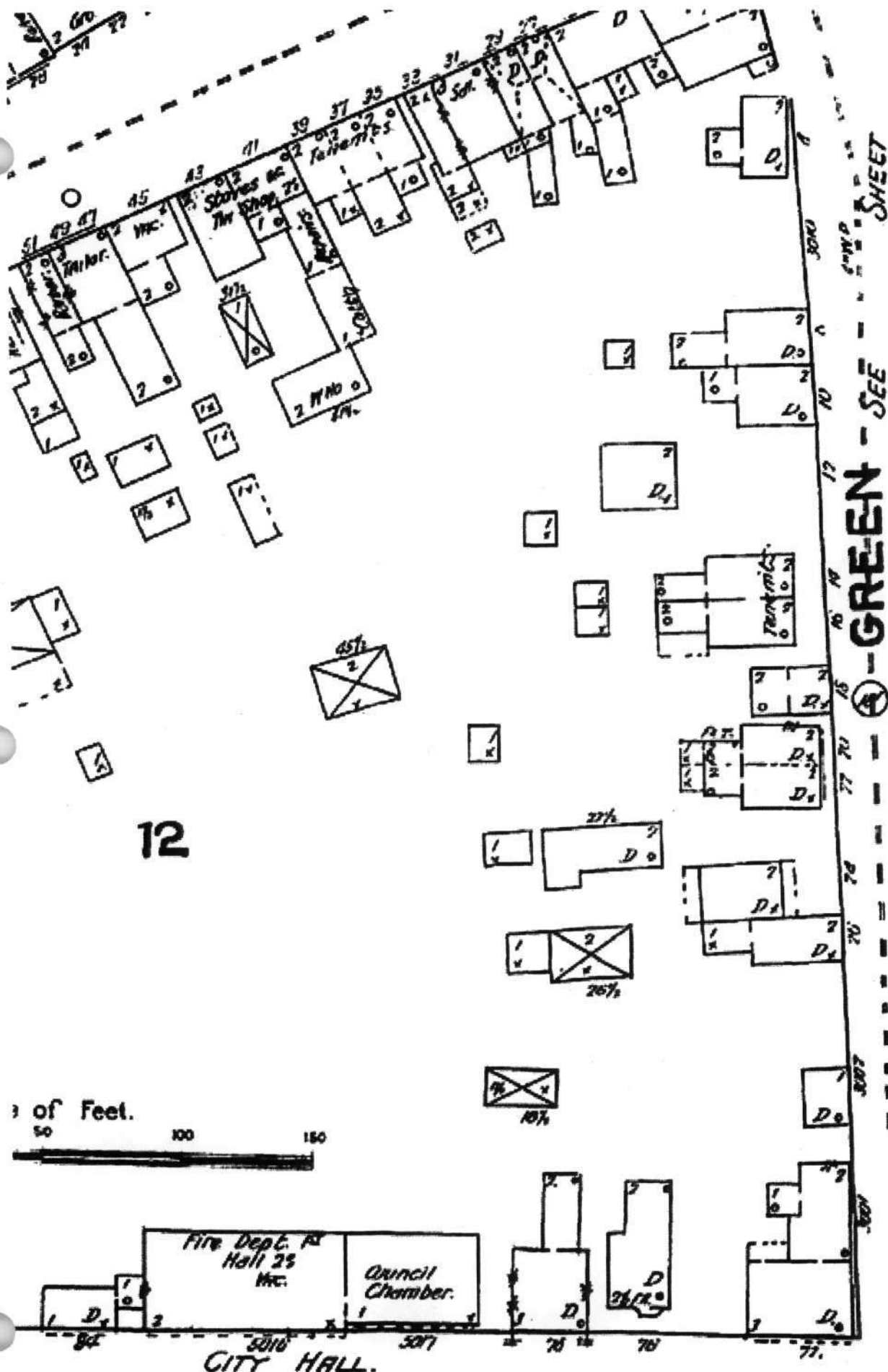


City of Annapolis G.M. Hopkins, 1878

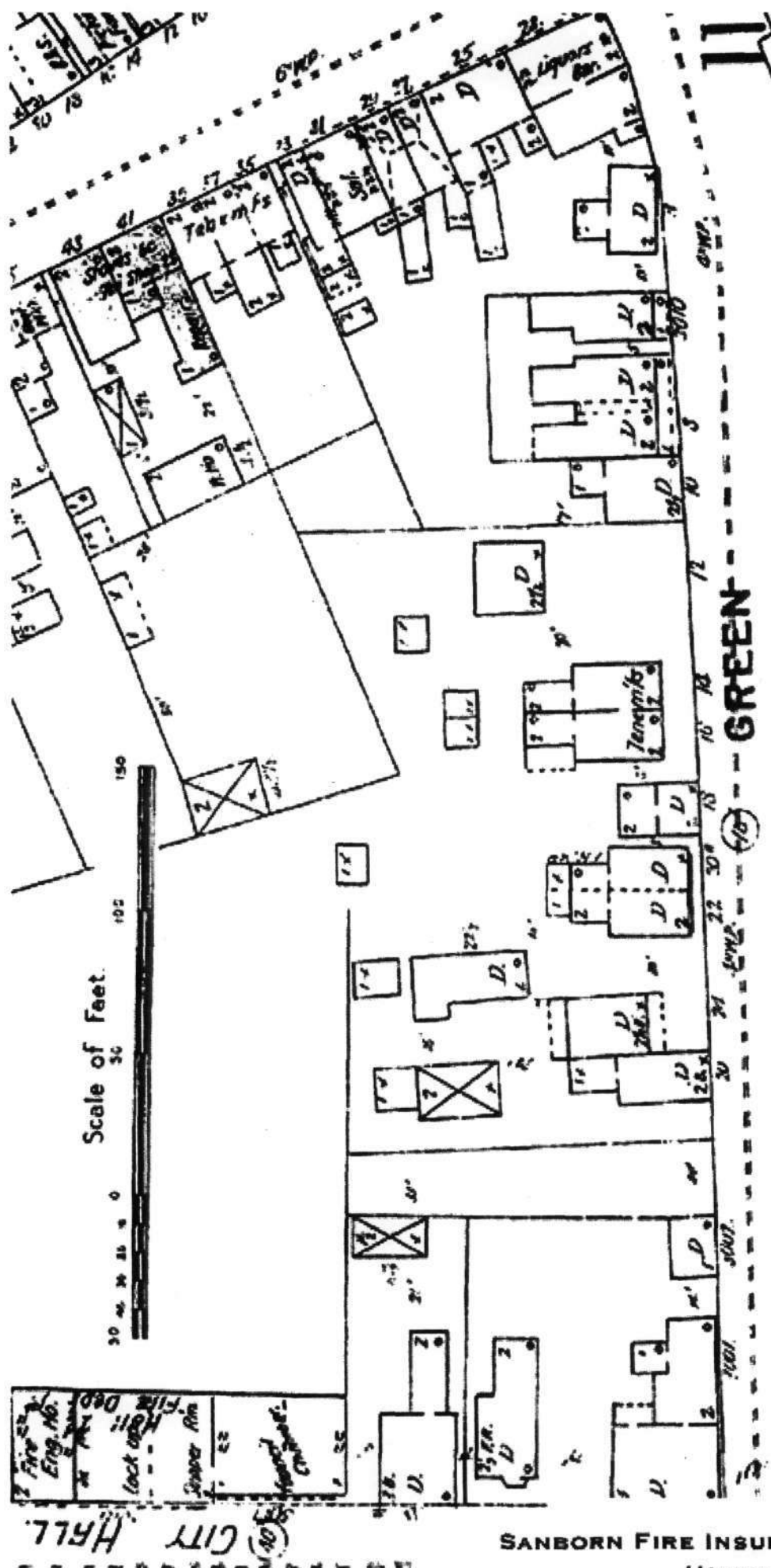
Green Street



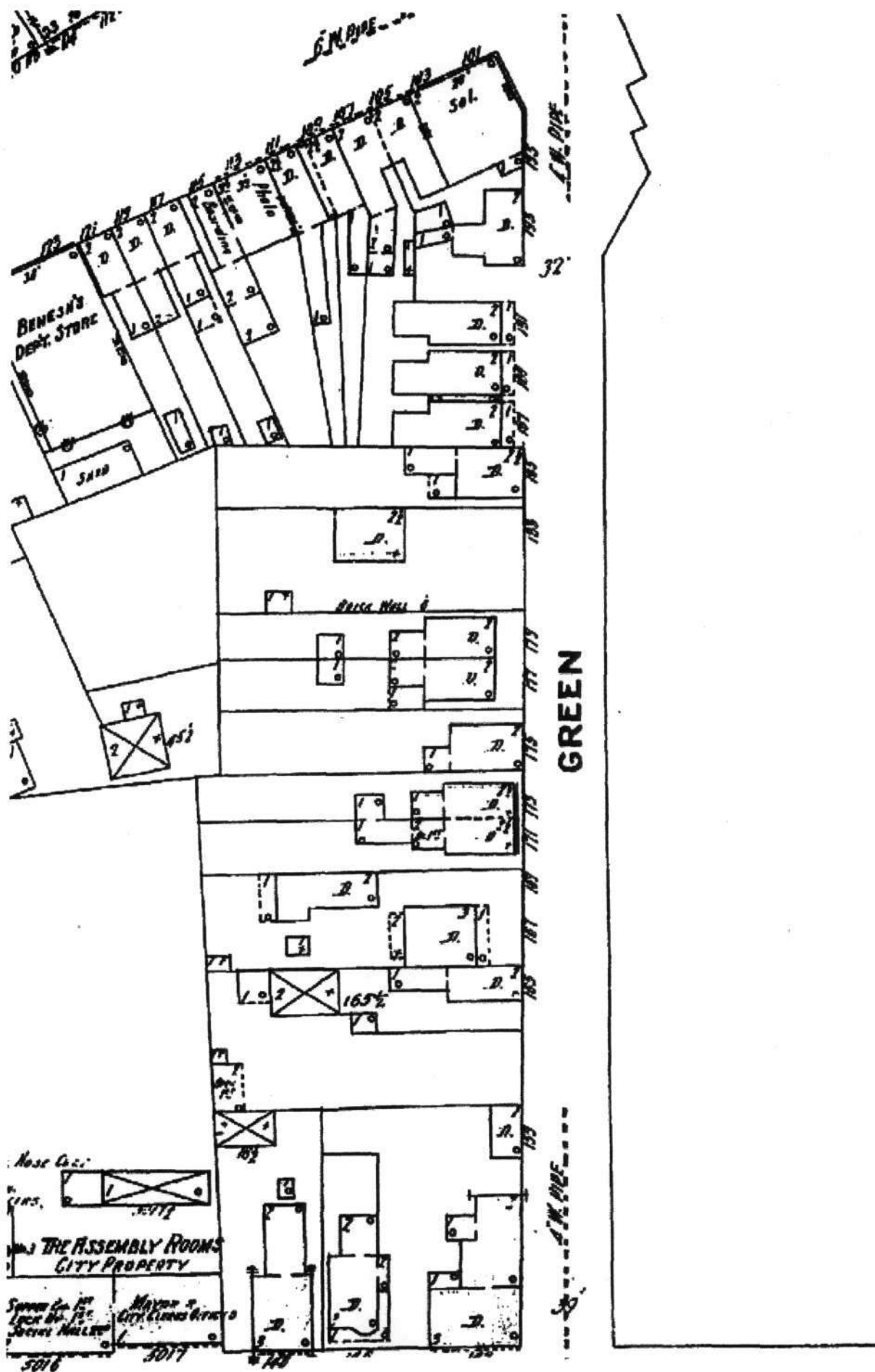
[illegible]



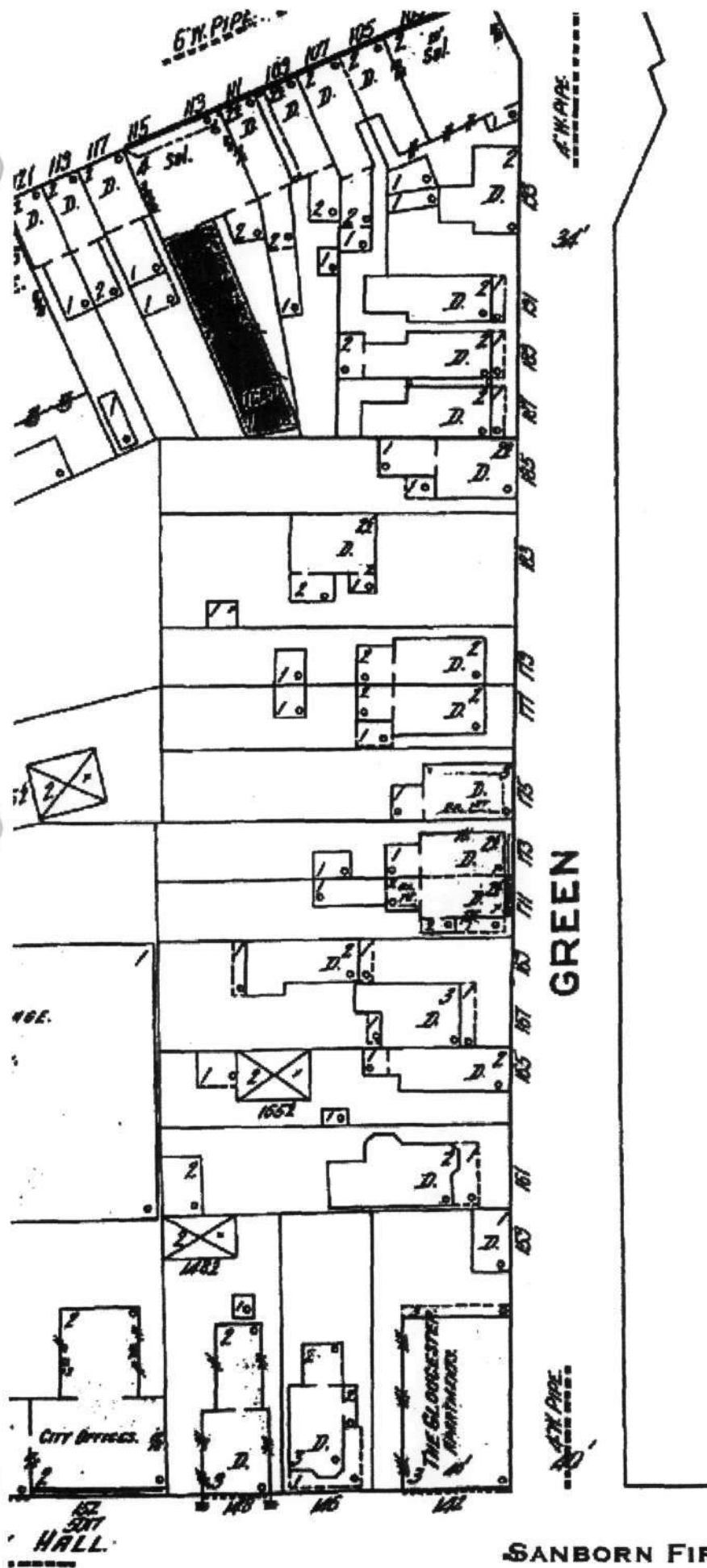
KA-518



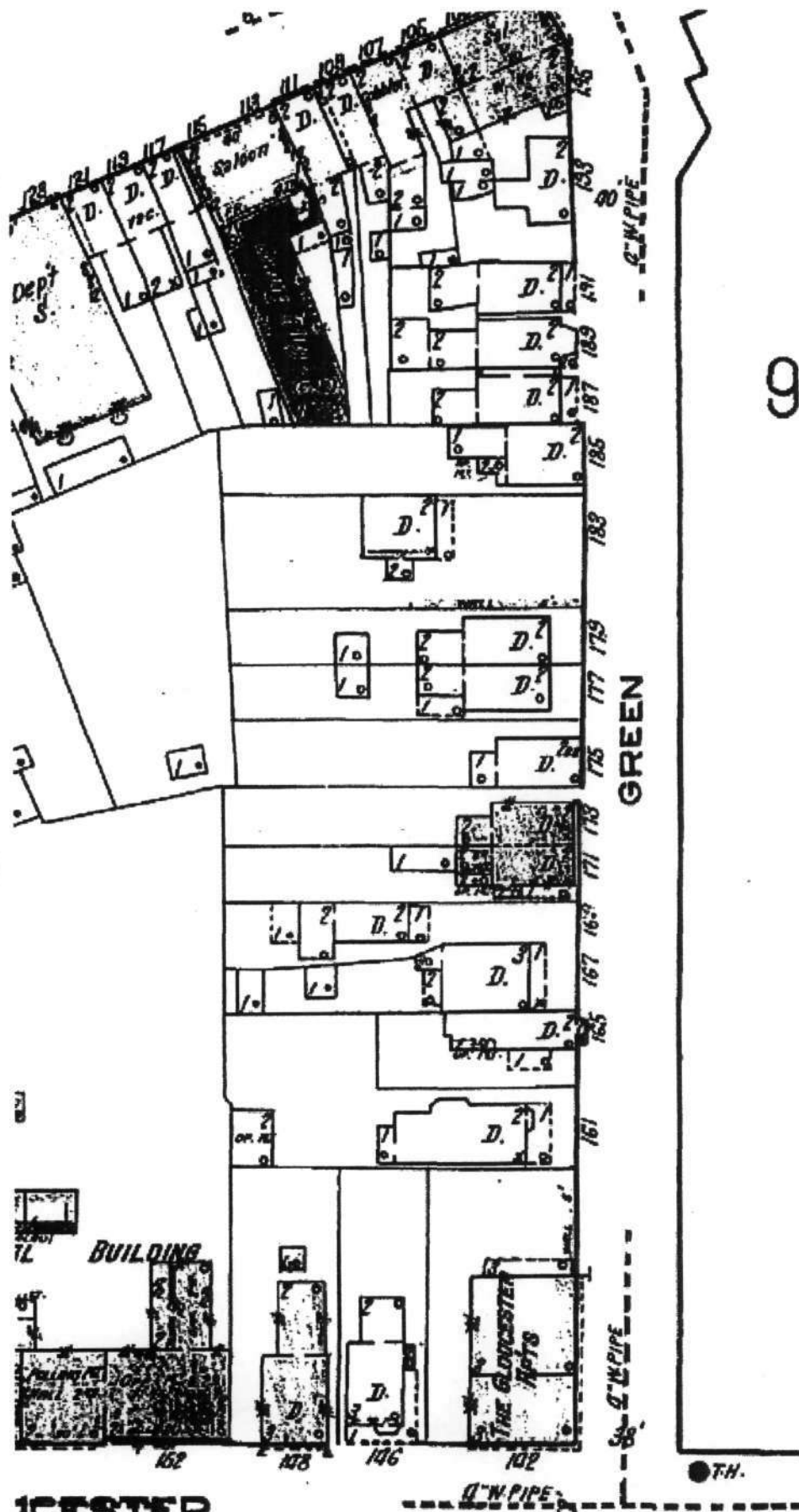
VOLUME 8



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7



9

WORCESTER

MARKET ST.

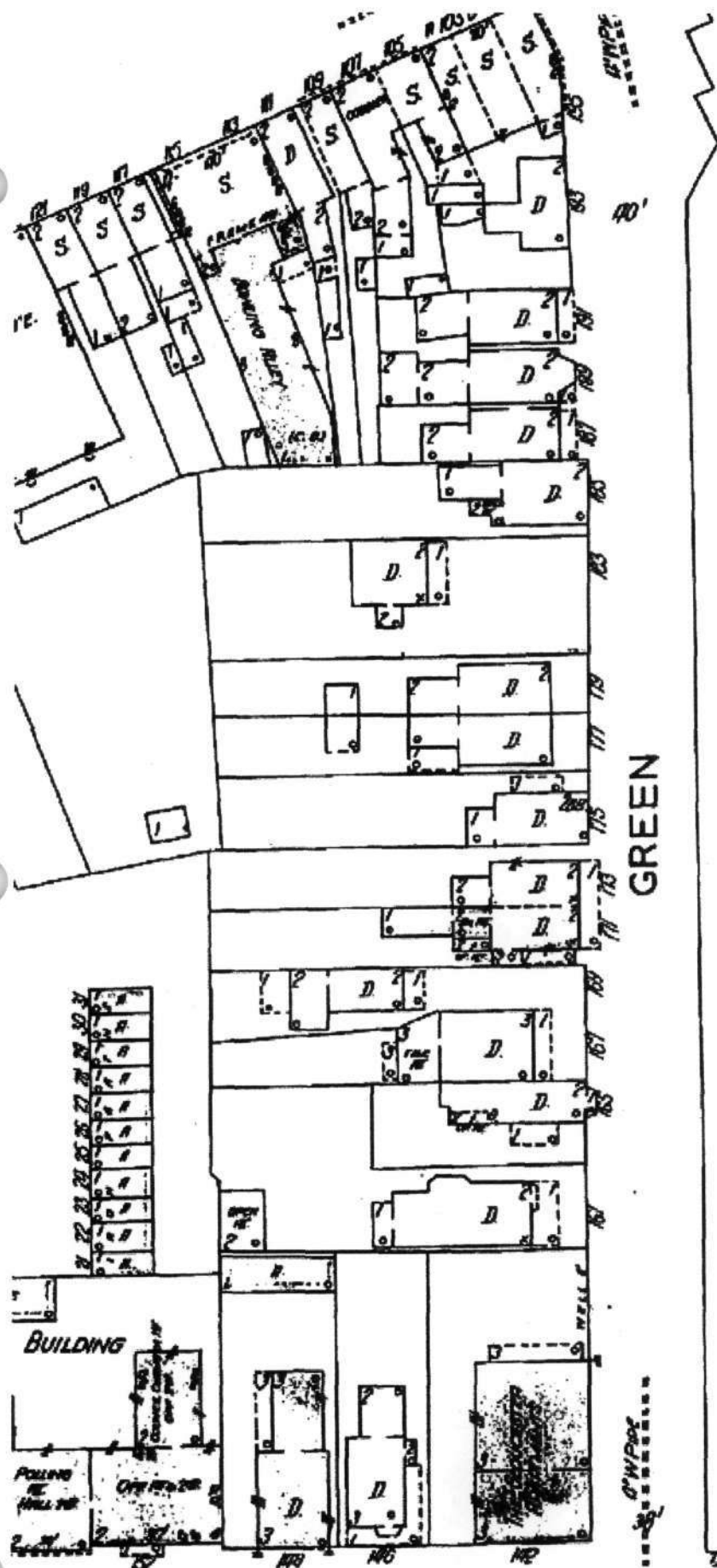
Scale of Feet



Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

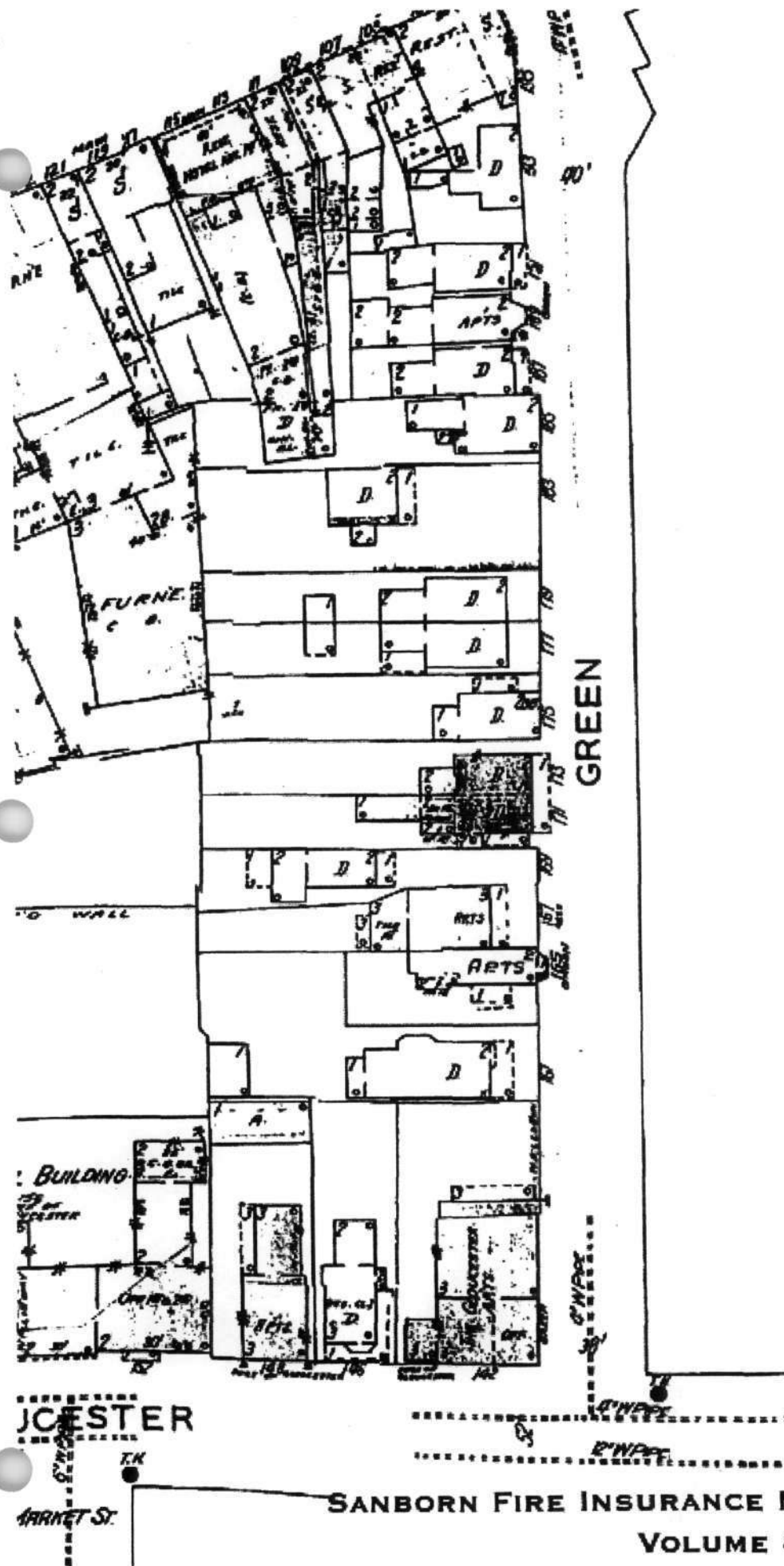
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921

VOLUME 8

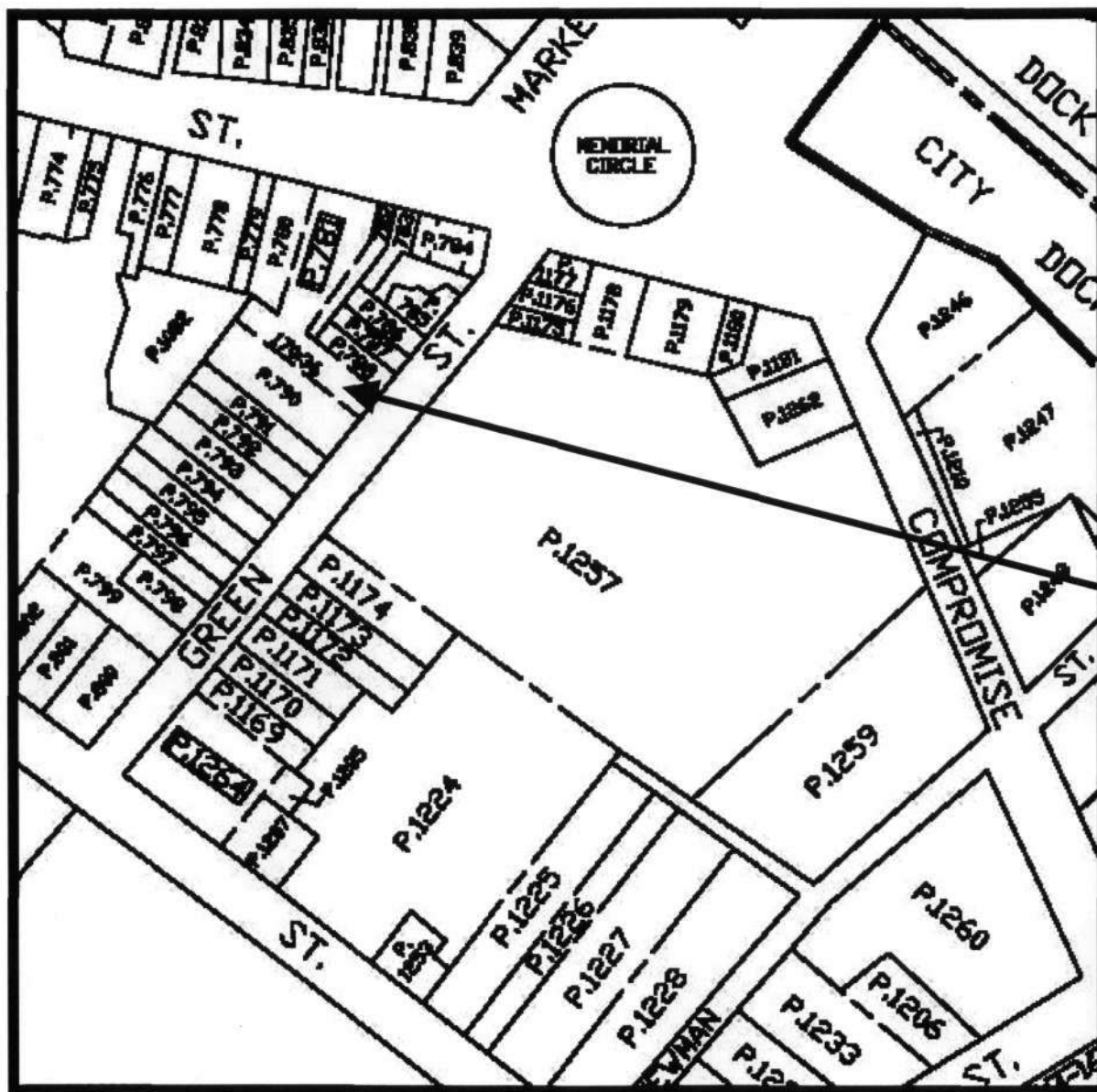


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930
VOLUME 8

AA-518



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8



Tax Parcel Map of
Annapolis

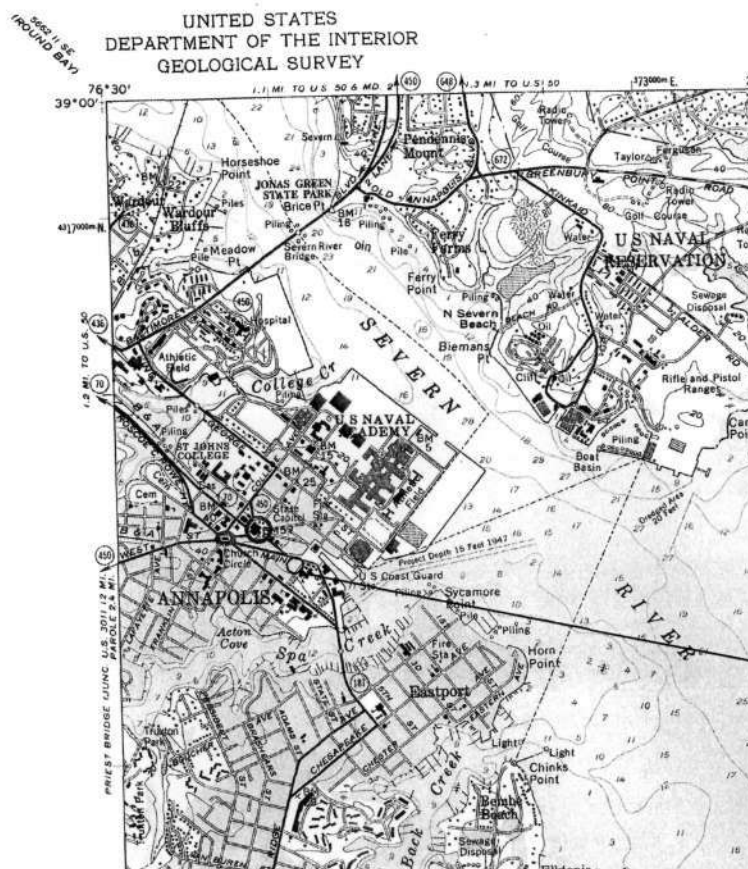
Map 52A

Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

185 Green Street,
AA-518

Parcel 781

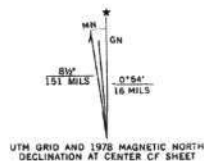


USGS Quadrangle Map
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

185 Green Street, AA-518

Annapolis, Maryland



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
□ U. S. Route ○ State Route

ANNAPOLES, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1978
DMA 5761 IV NW—SERIES V833



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NW ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

3 OF 12



AA-518

165 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST

4 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR SE ROOM LOOKING EAST

5 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR NW ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

6 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, HALF-BATH, ORIGINAL BEADED
SIDING, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

7 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LOOKING NORTHWEST

8 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR SE ROOM LOOKING EAST

9 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT NW ROOM LOOKING SOUTHWEST

10 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, NW ROOM LOOKING EAST

11 OF 12



AA-518

185 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, SE ROOM LOOKING NORTHEAST

12 OF 12

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 518

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good ()

Fair (X) Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Vernacular (Annapolis Federal)

DATE BUILT: mid 19th C.

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 185 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 291

OWNER: Edward J. & Sophie Kramer

ADDRESS: 185 Green Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()

C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle (X)

Bonding Pattern:

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()

Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()

Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 50

Entrance Location: Left

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-518

Gabled dormer, end wall whimney, molded trim at windows.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Altered Vernacular Annapolis Federal, in scale with the streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up(✓)Densely-Built Up()
Residential()Commercial()
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:


Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

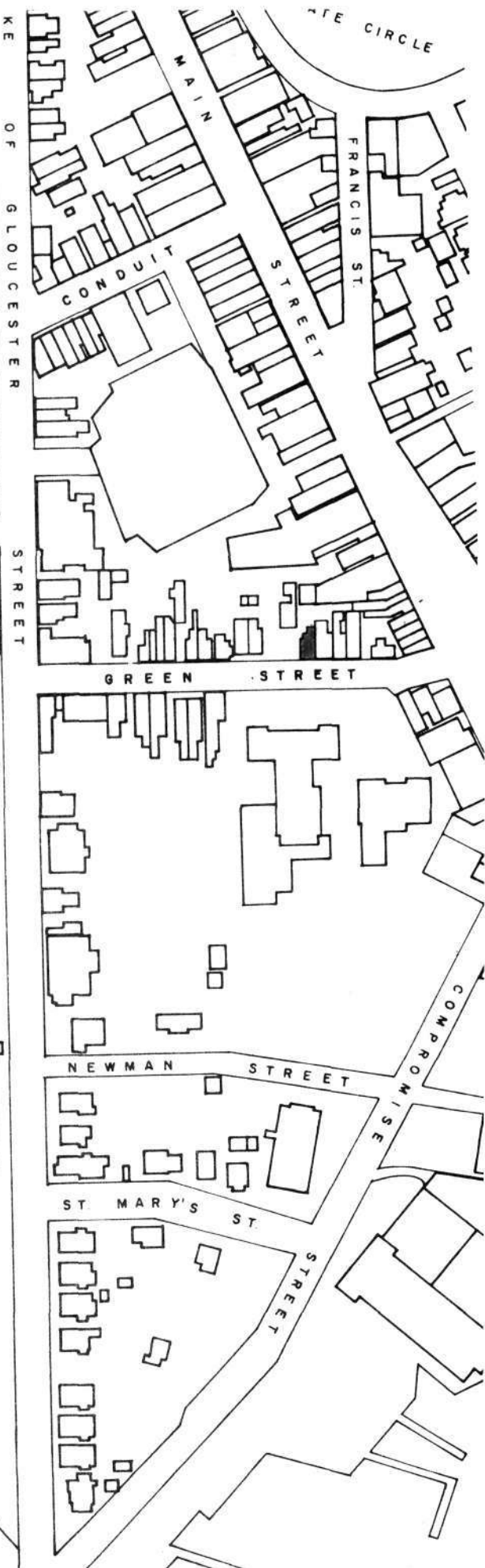
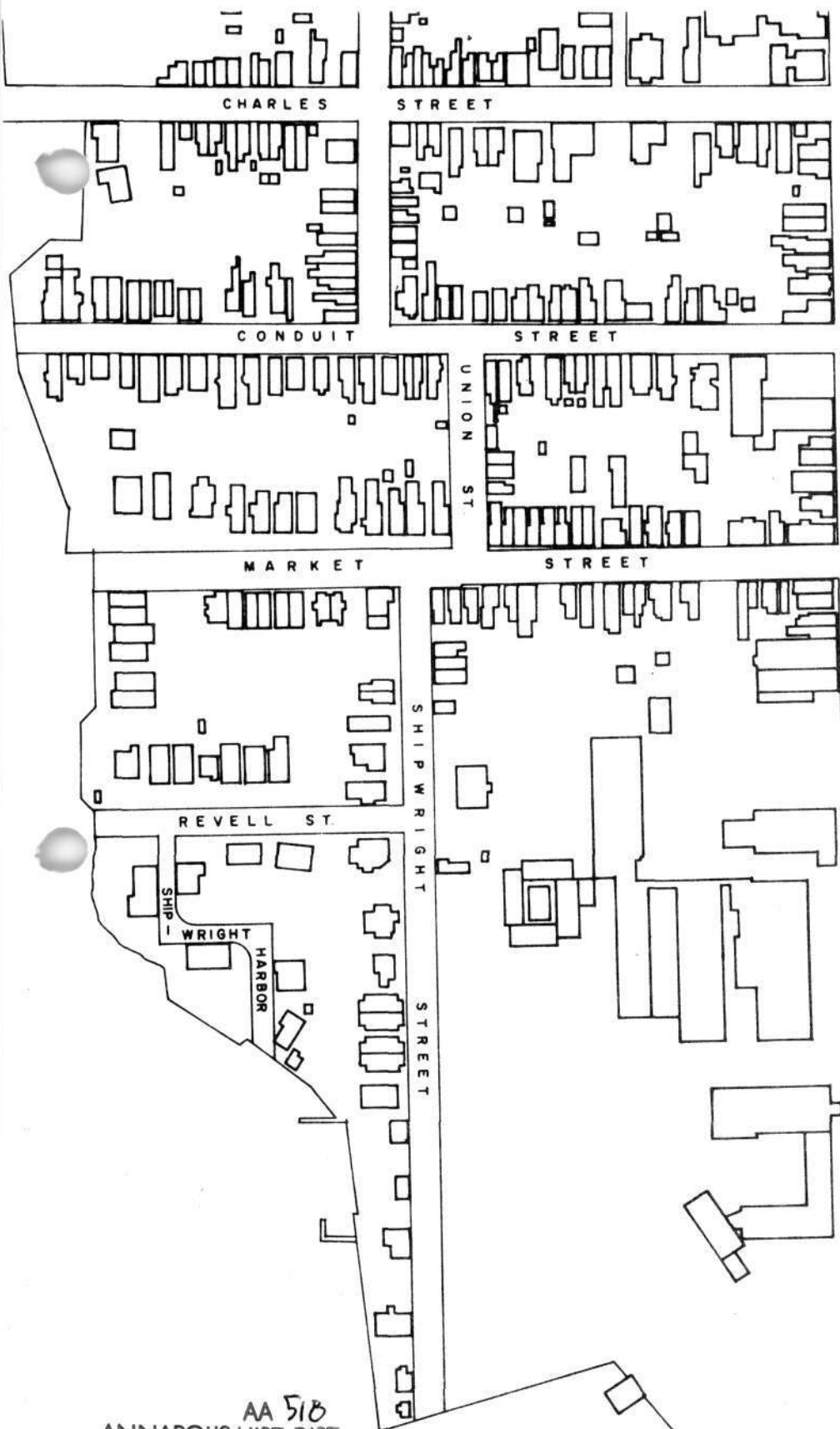
Aug. 1983

0205182504

Form 10-445
(5/62)

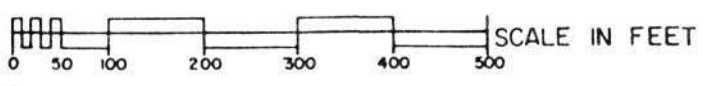
1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 185 Green Street ORIGINAL OWNER residence ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION asphalt shingle NO. OF STORIES two plus dormer attic		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME DATE OR PERIOD Mid-Late 19th C. STYLE Early 19th C. ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION Architecturally undistinguished, 185 Green Street has shape and layout of Federal town house; appearance primarily due to pitch of roof with its triangular pediment with 6/6 window. There is a simple wood cornice; variety weather boarding is under shingling. Though in poor shape, 185 Green is part of a row and also complements and acts as a frame for 183 Green Street. Only if basic structure is fairly sound would restoration be feasible economically, worth it stylistically.		OPEN TO PUBLIC no	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 19, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



KE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

AA 518
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





185. Green

AA 518

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

66 Elevation/camera facing NW

185 GREEN



PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

185 green ST.
VII/19/64